DOUBLE SHEET NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS. OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Re-Assertion of the Monroe Doctrine.

The Replies to Senate Resolutions for Information.

British Enerenchments in Central America, and the Proposition of a Tripertite Treaty.

Spirited Debates in the Senate and House.

OPENING OF THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Shipwreck and Loss of Fifteen Lives.

The Kane Extradition Case, den de de

Highly Interesting from Washington. THE REPLY TO GENERAL CASS' RESOLUTION OF IN-QUILY BELATIVE TO TERRITORIAL ACQUISITION E TON AND BULWER THEATY THE TRI PARTITE TREATY PROPOSITION- REFUSAL OF BILLY BOW-

LAGS TO LEAVE FLORIDA, BTU

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.1853. In reply to General Cara' resolution, the Secretary of State says that no information official or unofficial, has been received respecting the establishment of a new British colony in Central Ame ios A consul of the United States was appointed for Belize, Hondurse, on the 3d of March, 1847, and the Minister of the United Eta'es at London was instructed by the Department to apply to the British government for an exequator nis-ion was afterwards, in 1860, rovoked, and since then we have had no officer there, or any one from whom rmation asked for in the resolution could be expected by the Department.

A note from Mr Clayton to Sir Henry Bulwer dated July 4th, 1850, is also communicated in which he acknowledges the receipt of a communication from the latter, desiaring that the British government does not understand the engagements of the convention of the 19th of April, 1850, to apply to Her Majesty's settlement ras, or its dependencies. Her Majesty's ratifica tion of the said treaty is exchanged under the explicit on above mentioned. In reply to this, Mr. Clayton says, under date of July 5th 1850, in a mome

The within declaration of Sir H. Bulwer was received by me on the 29th day of June, 1860. In reply, I wrote him my note of the 4th July, ack, owledding that I understood British Economics, but he has me the soft of treaty that I shad day of april last, but he has me time only declaring the last of the soft of the sof

Mr. Clayton, in his letter to Sir Henry Bulwer, states, Relations, Mr. King. informs me that the Senate perfectly understood that the treaty did not include British Hor It only included the Central American States with their just dependencies." This is the substance of all the correspondence communicated, Mr Clayton's andum, and the extract from Sir Henry Bulwer's letter, being given in full

sation will be sent in to morrow. It makes about a column. It is intended to debate it at once. Mr. Maon has been shown a copy of it, and is therefore prepared

to take his position in exense.

Private letters have been received here from Florida stating that Billy Bowl go and the rest of the Seminals chiefs had refused to ratify the treaty made with General Blake, and that Billy and his followers, after gathering all the arms they oculd, had fled, General Blake had prothe war. It appears that when Billy got back, and informed his people that he had signed a treaty, agreeing to leave Florida, they at once refused to ratify it, and a away from him, and threatened to place another man a the bead of their effairs. Buly stood to his word for Blake that he could not belo it fied The War Depart but will, as soon as it is received, order all the available troops to the scene of difficulty

EX SENATORS KING AND BUCHANAN-FIR VACANT SUPREME JUDGESHIP

Washington, Jan 4-6 P. M.

Mr. Buchasan is here on a visit to Mr. King prior to

the departure of the latter for Cubs He will probably leave within a few days as the steamer Fulton is waiting for him off the Washington navy yard.

for sugreme judge to fill the Louislana vacancy, but there will perhaps be some opposition to his confirmation because he does not live in that circuit.

THE VACANT JUDGESHIP OF THE SUPREME COURT-PROM A REGULAR CONRESPONDENT

tion of the Hon Geo. E. Badger of North Carolina, to

the vacent judgeship of the Supreme Court. Miller inspector of steam boat buils, and S. C Ward in

spector of bellors, at New Lendon. Coun; Nathaniel
Nash inspector of hulls, and Garrett. B. Davis inspector
of boilers, at Norfolk. Va. at salaries of \$300 each.
The steamer Futton has arrived at the Navy Yard,
haying been hastly dited up by overs of the decretary
of the Navy—Mr. King's physicians, thinking it most
grudent to avoid any changes at Norfolk. It is uncerfain, however, when it will leave Wasnington.
The Jackson status now stants fromly in its position
in La'systee square, the workmen having finished raising it this murning. It will remain housed until the
5th instant.

U. S. Supreme Court-The Kains Extradition

In the Supreme Court, this morning, the Kaine extra

dition case was again called up.

Attorney General Cristenson stated that he had exceptined the law applies ble to the wase and had come to the conclusion to take no active part in it, considering

eriminality of the accused was legality established, and she warrant issued.

the warrant issued.

Mr. Busteed appeared for Kaine and no counsel appearing for the defence he asked the sovice of the court what ogures to pursue.

Chief Justice Taney said the court would leave it to the discretion of counsel to take such course as they

Bustoed said that is order that the court

gion of all the arguments which had been address on the appasite side, which he did, and then proceeded with his argument for Kane.

All, Brady followed, concluding the case for Kane.

The following were the mein coints submitted by the two counced:—That the A bluston treaty hat prescribed the two counced:—That the A bluston treaty hat prescribed the two counced is the conditions of the treaty, had callinged the rule of evidence case to make less evidence necessary for the purpose of extendition than the treaty required. Mr. Brady contended that Congress had no power to callings the rule of evidence, by any sot beyond what was in the treaty—that Congress had no power to give up an American citizen to any foreign power at all, except by virtue of the treaty and that meilting beyond the terms of the treaty outled he seated by Congress—that the Gemmiss case had no authority to const at all—that he was not such a purpos as the sact of 2648 contemplaced to give up a fugitive—the treaty required that he should be a judge or mightrate; and at the time the treaty was ratified a commissioner had no megistarial power. but afterwards the law of 1848 and thorized the courie to appoint commissioners for the purpose of executing the treaty—that this gentleman, Mr. Briegham, was not a commissioner for that purpose,

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS. SECOND MESSION. Sennte.

WASHINGTON, Jen 4, 1853.

Mr. Mazzonv. (dem .) of Pa., oppeared to day. CLERK POR THE PREMDENT OF THE SENATE.

Mr. Bangen, (whie,) of N C. off-red a resolution entinuing the employment of a clark to the President of the Senate. He said the adoption of the resolution would be gratifying to the late President of the Senate. Mr. King, who was now, on account of its health, leaving

THE PROPUSED CANAL AROUND THE OHIO PALLS. Mr. Underwood; (whig) of Ky., offered a resolution who surveyed the several plans for an enlarged canal

THE APPROPRIATION FOR THE REMOVAL OF THE SUFFORES Mr. CLARK, (whig), of R I., introduced a joint resolu-

tion. explanatory of the appropriation of \$5 000, in the last River and Herbor Bill for the removal of a rock at the mouth of the Seskonk river, in Providence harbor. Mr. C. said no rook bud been found there, and the resolu tion was to allow the money to be applied to the remova of obstructions to navigation. It was considered and THE CHLOROFORM CONTROVERST.

On the motion of Mr. Smirn. (whig) of Conn , the pet tion of the heir of Dr. Weils, for the reward for the discovery of the agenthetic sgent in surgical cases, was taken up. He withdrew all objection to referring it to the Military Committee

Mr. SHIELDS, (d-m.) of Ill . renewed the motion to refer it to a select committee other memorials on the subject were referred to the same

Mr Cass, (dem) of Mich., introduced the following as

a joint resolution :-Be is resolved, That the United States do hereby declare that the American coutie ont, by the free and independent condition which they have a sumed and maintained, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future cole-nization by any European power; and while existing rights should be respected, and will be, by the United States, they owe it to their own safety and interests to appounce, as sue of the American continent; and should the attempt be made, they tius deliberately declare that it will be viewed at an act originating in motives regardless of their interests and their safety, and which will leave them free to adopt such messures as an independent nation maj

And be it further resolved, That while the United States consider it due to the vast importance of the subject to make known in this solemn manner that they should view all efforts on the part of any other power to procure possession whother peaceably or forcibly, of that island, which, as coast, to the Guif of Mexico, and to the mouth of the Mis sissippi, as unfriendly note directed against them, and to be resisted by all the measure their power.

The resolution was ordered to be printed. COL. FREMOST'S BILL FOR MILITARY EXPENSES IN CALIFOR

SETTLED.

Mr. Shields reported a bill to discharge the judgments obtained against Coi. Frement in Europe for liabilities incurred in California The bill appropriates \$19,500, to pay four bills of exchange, drawn by Coi Frement, to defray military expenses in Galifornia and on which he has been sued in London, and judgment obtained against him, and also reacconcie expenses for defence. Mesors. Emiliano, Cass, Uwis, and Bancka, supported

Mr Butler. (dem.) of S. C. said he had the utmost confidence in Col. Fremont's discretion, and would there-fore vote for this bill but he would oppose such bills

The bill was then passed.

The bill extending the patent of Morse & Hassail for a harvesting machine, was taken up, and, after a long debate, laid on the table.

PARSIONS FOR SOLDIERS' WIDOWS.

The bill reviving the acts granting pensions to the widows of roudultionary soldiers and extending them to widows of roudilers of the war of 1812, was taken up, debated and passed.

The bill increasing the saiary of Judge of the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia to \$2500 a pear, was passed.

COURT OF LINE PUBLISHED ...
THE CONDUCT OF COM MORGAN IN THE MEDITERRANEAN—
SPIRITED DEBATE BETWEEN MESSRE. MANON, HALE, AND PRINTED DEBATE SERVERS MESSAS. MASON, HALE, AND OTHERS. Mr. Halk's resolution, calling for information as to the

officials.

Mr. Hale's resolution, calling for information as to the conduct of Commodore Morgan, while in the Mediterranean, was taken up. It read as follows:—

Resolved. Just has Berovary of the Nary be directed to inform the Seaste the number of days the United States reses Independence, the flag ship of the Mediterranean, commanded by Coarles w. Morgan, was at each and the state of the st

ending to controversy.

Mr. Hanr, (free coil.) of New Hampshire, said that all he things summerated in the resolution had been charged by a member of the floure, in debate.

Mr. Strants and that the re-course was a disgrap-ful ne. With as much propriety it might be maked, how such powder was used!—how much and what hind of the way used!

wice was used?

Mr. Hatz said he should like to know what the Senstor meant by disgraceful?

The Chara said he considered the remark as out of

order.

Air Case thought the resolution went into matters which the denate ought not to ne're, but come of the intormation was proper to be called for. He heped it would be laid over.

Mr. Strikles saw no reason.

information was proper to be called for. He heped it would be laid over.

Mr. Surans as we no reason why the resolution should lay over. He did not see why the Senate should ge into the petry details of this resolution. He had said the resolution was disgraceful and he said as new. He did not mean that the denator had desse a disgraceful not, but that the resolution proposed as inquiry which it would be digraceful to the Senate to engage in.

Mr. Manor (dem.) of Va., and he had known the gallant and distinguished officer named in this resolution for thirty years. Though he had heard it read yester day, he said suching, because he would not dessent to notice it by objecting to it. He would test the Senator from New Hampsheu that Commedors Morgan would not shrink from any inquiry into his conduct, but would court it. He would test the Senator the denator that this gallant effect is a gentleman and a man of heaps and would demand or the Senate though not prinage of the Senator, to be treated as a gentleman. Let the inquiry be put in the chape of a resolution of lequiry and he will do to for it but as it stood at present it amounted to an accuration But the resolution had some ulterior object, to be accomplished only in this way. The complexion of the resolution was that of charging Commoders Morgan.

Mr. Halk said that there were some things conveyed.

ed from the Sanate engaging in the cooled the nary in tween officers.

Mr Mallony (d-m) of Pa, defended the nary in general and Commondore Morgan, and desired the resolution to be laid over.

After further debate it was postponed.

The Repert to one, case measurem or inquing.

The Chain laid before the densite an answer from the President to Mr. Cam' resolution salling for information touching the establishment by Great Britain of a new colony in Central America.

The Senate then adjourned.

House of Representatives. WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 1853. TIVE TO CUBAN APPAIRS - ONDLAUGHT OF GEN. SCOTT. ETC. tery Academy bill two hours after the subject shall be

The House then went into committee, that meas being nominally before it.

He said he had just returned from the enjoyment of the Christman bolidays, and when he entered the hall yesterday, he found his friend from North Jarolina (Mr. Venable) discussing the Guba question. He listened to the adroitness with which he piled his argumen; but, at the same time, it struck him that the gratisman occupied the same position with Mr. Cass. He was not able to ascertain whether the gentleman considering their former relations had turned old fogy, or General Cass, aware of the great care which the executor has taken of the character of Caincun is using the same cort of its fluence to let his mantle fall also or the shoulders of so worthy an executor. The gentleman said he was opposed to the sequisition of territory at all New he (Palk) could only conce we the gentleman had nothing more to do than to adap the principle in the report of the Scoretary of War (Mr. Conrad), and aloss the uitra door not often in the twey one contitled to freedom now enjoys it; but would not the declaration of such a sentiment have better suited the Erglish Parliament in 1776, than an American Congrese, in 1853. He would not stop to examine the extent of the mischief of promulgating such a doortine and the effect it would have on our insutuations. It is as much as ascerting we are for enjoying freedom, we are for shutting down the gates, and asjung to enclaved nations of Europe. Whise you hear your chains canking, you are not required to raise your arms to break the manacles which now bind you, or expect a people epicying equal rights to sympathies with you." How does the gen leman knew they are not satisfied to freedom? Have they tried it, and had as fair an opportunity as we have had? No. And Mr. Polk, then, in his own words, dismissed "bis forg friend from North Carolina" He adverted to the slaughter of the fifty Lopez prisoners, saying they had not a fair trial, and whits we performed our part of the treaty Spain vlointed it. They were tried in eceret, and shot down, while the administration was trying to carry out the treaty against the fillidasters. Why did it not show equal industry and good will in our rying out the fresh out a fair trial. Mr. Baooks (whig) of N.Y., interpeed, saying those prisoners had a trial under two the adroitness with which he plied his argumen; but, at the same time, it struck him that the g-atleman occu

price sea had a trial under two of the highest courts of Suba.

Mr. Polk resumed—Justice in this country is an altar at which we worship. He was astonished to find the gentleman approving of Spalish justice, which is a mockery. While American citizens are not protected by this government—he thede to have said this pusillanimous alaministration—foreign nations will not respect our rights. He said the course of the administration in the Grescent City and Thrasher case was disgraceful and how stands the diplomatic corns in Europe? Are they respected? Are his declarations on the part of our government respected is the American minister to Frame respected in his declarations? Is the minister to span respected in his declarations? Is the minister to span respected in his declarations? Is the minister to any nation on the Gontinent respected? No. And he said this administration had broken down their respectability in the eyes of nations abroad. How? By the publication of correspondences shord. How I by the publication of correspondences which hears the mark of privacy on its fear-which stated that it was private and condential. This allusion was to the publication recently of the correspondence between Mr Saundirs and the Spanish government, relative to the purchase of Chua; and in this councedion, he reld, the government thus asting placed our ministers in a position that deprives them of the condidence usually extended to sacredited micisters. Thus is confidence devicted in our hour, and we are regarded as a nation having no respect for good faith. He seat typics of the senate resolution, property of the confidence of the condition of the conditions but maintain a just condition of the conditions but maintain a just condition of the conditions of the conditions but maintain a just condition of the conditions of the conditions

Misskrippi, (Mr Brown) and the gentleman from Tennessee, (sir Polk) had indicated the future policy of the combrancy.

Mr Osamulus (whig) of Pennsylvania vinefasted General Scott from the attacks of Polk and contended it was not contrary to the spirit of our in trustions to bestow the tills of Lieutenant General upon bim. The friends of Freident Well sought to make a Lieutenant General out of a civilian who never as a natite or set a squadron in the first. As a similar and so place bim over a Major General who had led generals and taught Franchen's be vistories might be achieved if gentlemen had ishorites in distinct to General doct, let them seek as egoperiumly elsewhere to show it. Let them seek as egoperiumly elsewhere to show it. Let them seek as egoperiumly elsewhere to show it. Let them seek as egoperiumly elsewhere to show it. Let them seek as egoperiumly elsewhere to show it. Let them seek as egoperiumly elsewhere to show it. Let them the them had been a contrary to the seek as the properties of the seek as egoperiumly elsewhere to show it. Let them the contrary to the seek as the seek

Mr. Gosman said he would reply not promising how Mr. Gosman said he would reply not promising how Mr. Gosman said he would reply not promising how Mr. Gosman said he would reply not promising how Mr. Gorman said he would reply not premising however, to shed light on the autipiest. Two divisions are the command of a Lieut. General and one division of a Major General. Should say necessity arise for an learnage of the army, or the forces be brought into the field, then the Lieut General might be assigned duly according to brovet rank.

Mr. FLORENCE acknowledged that he was not enlightened and this was received with laughter.

The committee rose when the West Paint Academy bill was pussed, and the House adjourned.

THE OPENING OF THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE— ELECTION OF SPEAKER AND OTHER OFFICERS BY THE ASSEMBLY—DRAWING FOR SEATS, ETC.

ALBANY, Jan. 4, 1853. Both Houses convened this merning. The Senate was called to order at 12 o'clock by Liout Governor Church. Twenty nine members were present. the Governor's message was received and read and then

the senate adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow morn The members elect of the House were called to order at eleven o'clock, by Mr. Sherman, clerk of the last

The members were sworn in by the Secretary of State and a vote was then taken for Speaker, which resulted in the chaice of Mr. Ludlow. He was conducted to the chair by Mesers. D B. Taylor and J. Ellaworth He re

fellows:—

Gen lemen of the Assembly—receive my most sincers and heartfelt thanks for the honor you have confested in selecting me to preside over your deliberations. In the performance of the duties of the chair, it will be my pleasure, as it certainly will be my duty, to pursue a course of strict impartisality and justice to sever individual member; and if at any time I should deviate from such a course, attribute it to an error of the head and not of the heart You have come together, enclasses, and are derount-snows of no ordinary interest. Very many important questions will be presented to you your sected upon which will vitally affect, for many future years, the westin and prosperity of our great state. The eyes of your constituents are turned upon you. May the acts of this session render to those countituents a most pleasing account of your faithful stewards by.

John 8. Nafew was then elected Clerk, as were also the

John S. Nafew was then elected Clerk, as were also the other officers agreed upon in caucus last night, Troy to open the daily sessions with prayer. The reso lution was lost, and the Albany clergy alone were in

During the afternoon the members were engaged i

the Democratic General Committee of this city States Botel at Saratoga Springs, oled at Havans on the

evening, and the ice in the river will prevent any fur-Preparations for Opening the Ansachusetts

Legislatore.
WHIG CAUCUS-CANDIDATE POR SPEAKER, BTC. The whig legislative caucus tois creaing neminal Scorge Blice, of Springfield, for Speaker, of the House

He had 61 votes to 55 for O. P. Lord, of Salem. Wm Schouler of the Bo-ton Atlas, was nominated for Clerk of the House He had 66 votes, Geo. W. Minns 40, J.C. Chids of Chicopee, 9.
Mesers Biles and Schouler will probably be chosen temorrow.

The DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS

The democratic legi-lative cauon to night nominated
James M Usber, of Medford, for Speaker, and Lewis Jossiyn for Clerk of the House

THE FREE SOIL CAUCUS.

The freecoli caucus nominated "amuel Clark, of Northboro", for Speaker, and Charles W. Slack for Clerk.

The Pennsylvania Legislature, HARRISHUNG Jan. 4 1859 The Senate falled to organise this afternoon, several

apsuccessful ballots being bad for Speaker. The demo eratio candidate is George Sanderson, and the whig Thursday.

Boston, Jan. 4, 1853. A despatch just received from Hatifax announces that

The Washington at Boston. Boston, Jan 4-P. M. The steamship Washington is still here. She leave for New York to morrow morning.

Accident to Ex-Cov. Hubbard of N. H.,— Effort to Remove the Religious Test, Occoso. N. H. Jan 4, 1853. Ex Governor Hubbard fell near the Capitoi to day, and broke his leg. broke his leg
Some movement is to be made in the Legislature to
day to remove the religious tests from the State constitu-

Fire at Norwalk-Narrow Escape. The house occupied by a widow woman named Griffiths and two others, was destroyed by fire last night. The innates had a narrow escape, and saved nothing but their night ciother. Items from Baittmore,

RAILROAD OFFNING- KIDNAPPING CASE-THE BAL TIMORE BANKS, ETC.
Baltimore. Jan 4, 1853.
The Governors of Virginia and Maryiand have consented to attend the railroad opening on the 10th at Wheel

ed to attend the railroad opening on the 10th at Wheeling.

The petition for freedom by Rachel Parker, who is alleged to have been kidnaged in Chester county, Pany, ylvavania and claimed as a slave, was commensed in the county court to day. Neventy witnesses from Penyaylvania are present. Judge Campbell, the Attorney General of Penneyivania, Judge field and William Narris, of Bail incre. are employed by the Legislature of Penneyivania to appear for the petitioner.

Dr. Chapin. of New York delivered a legislature before a crowded audience, at the Mechanic's Institute to night.

Mr. Meagher lectures next week.

The twelve beaks of Bailmore report on hand \$2.091.00 in species a circulation of \$3.300,000, and deposites amounting to \$6.031.000.

IMPORTANT STATE DOCUMENTS.

Twelve Months History of the State of New York.

MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR SEYMOUR.

Annual Reports of the Comptroller and the Superintendent of the Common Schools.

THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE STATE, den, den, den,

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and Assembly:
Fellow Cit zene—Charged with administering the affaire of a State one-quanted by any in the Union in its population, wealth and a intercell interests we have reason to district our own solidly in the performance of the duths improed upon me and to implore the continued outselfound in the Providence which has hither to guided and blessed the people of this state and nation.

In reviewing the events of the year, we und that the district of religion and learning have been prounted, the efforts of industry rewarded, our mechanics profits in the tisses and commerce an unusual degree of year perity has prevalled. Although some branches of year perity be prevalled. Although some branches of year perity be prevalled. Although some branches of year perity be been failed to yield remanerative resurants, we have remon to octive that an increasing demand for productions will soon place them in a prosperious and health fol condition.

In a be milest of the enjoyment of freedom, pears and prosper ity, we have been areased to a sense of he un certainty of human life and happiness, by the startling appears ce in some portions of our State, of a mysterious previal once. We have also been impressed with the flecting ch aractor of earthly pursuits and honors by the death of as of opinion as a startlined, as to the our refresses of , their political views it is graitlying that all classes of our citizens have united in manifesting their respect for the services, abilities and patronism of the fluctrious met a whose deaths are regarded as national misfortuness.

itustrious met I whose descin als regardent institutions misfortunes.

The numeron scharitable and benevolent institutions of the State day kned to relieve the subjects of boding and mental affix; one are successfully full minute the objects for which they we be established. Their liberal support and endowment a reproper and becoming public expressions of gratitode, for the bestowment upon our people, of abundance peen and property.

The number of property stients in the State Asylum at Utles.

Makes. Femiles, Total.

Was:

Males. Femiles
At the semmencement tofthe year. 220 216
Admitted during the year...... 200 196

the bind are educated for usefulness, and the invene provided with the best means of I recovery, will not have completed the circle of its duties until it has also made ample provision for reclaiming from darkness and decontains those affleted beings whose minds are clossed against the light of knowledge and the sense of duty. It appears from the beneus of 15to that the number of idiots in the State is equal to the of the incase.

The number of pupils now is the New York institution for the instruction of the deaf and dumb is two hundred and fifty hine, of this number one hundred and eighty-live are supported by the State. At the last assists of the deaf the last the last assists of the deaf the last assists of the last the last tendent and the last the last

public.
The institution for the blind is successfully conducted.

sick and helpiess emigrant, but not enough to cover the expenses of procuring qualifors for their reception. Since May. 1847, the State had over releved from all expenses tools sick and destitute from an road. Large numbers of emigrants have been added for getting employment here or in joing to other States where their labor was in greater demand. The Commission is indebted 317,000 too land and the exection of buildings.

The Commissioners recommend the addition of fifty cents to each commutation tax. This small increase with enable them to meet the expenses of their humans labors, and gradually to extinguish their debt.

On the 30th of September, the public funds devoted to education amounts at othe following sums.—

The Common Schenl Fund. 401s,500 71

Literature Fand. 272,880 92

The num her attending private schools The Famber of schools for colored cBP Ar n was 105 10 105 110 No of popils attending them was 5 306 4,51 Fo Alls instructed in the district schools during the whole year 7,087 870 Papils instructed ten months and lass than twive 43 306 30 050 Ditto eight months and less than twive 43 306 80 050 Ditto eight months and less than ten. 59 062 68 742 Ditto is membs and less than eight 110 981 125 745 Ditto lour months and less than eight 110 981 125 745 Ditto lour months and less than four 11 26 76 178 300 Ditto wo menths and less than four 11 26 76 118 07 Ditto less tran two months. 100.001 120 473 Number of volumes in tchool district librariee 1.507 077 1 570.131 Amount paid for teachers 1850 1851 1851 wags. 11.300,845 92 \$1,684,316 co Amount paid for district libraries. 89 104 96 90 879 50 43 510

Prem these statistics, it appears that about one quadration of the ropulation of the state are receiving, in our district cabcols the education that is to fit them to perform their duties as citizens of our republic. Their characteria and success in life will be greatly influence by the tield of instruction they receive in these schools. We cannot estate their importance too highly. They will enter a vast, perhaps a controlling influence, uson the future prosperity of our country. Every consideration of presence particlism, and benevoletce, dwards that successor and present teachers may be recurred. This can only be done by giving them just componation for their carvies, and by a paper a precision on the bart of the Legislature and the public, of the dignity and value of their labors.

In preparing and training computent teachers for our achoes, the State Normal School and the departments for the education of the common achoel teachers in the academies exercise an important influence. There are underscool to be in a flourishing condition. The Normal School has more pupils than at any proceeding period.

An impression has benetofore provaited that our onleges and academies were institutions of learning distinct from. If not is come degree antagonis to our distinct trees. This is dea has been injurious by creating aparticle our common school of disconnecting them in public estimation from the pursuit of nigher examples of learning these afferent classes of achools are intimately connected and all serve to give interest, value, and dignity to the cause of education.

Formerly we had but few colleges and academies, and the expense of attending them intited their advantages to a small part of our population. They are not as numberous and so distributed that they are accessible to all who device to avail themselves of their advantages to a small part of our population. They are not as numberous and so distributed that they are accessible to all who device to avail themselves of their advantages to a small part of our

Numerous memorials have been presented to the Le-gislature for the establishment of schools or colleges for the promotion of sgricultural mechanical and natural

Numerous memorials have been presented to the Legislature (or the exabilishment of schools or colleges for the promotion of spricultural mechanical and natural schools. I commend them to your favorable consideration.

In a memorial presented to the Legislature, it is urged that we have no institution of learning which is at once they apply to the present condition of science, and to the peculiar wants and character of our constry. In this age and in this country, where more than in any other the discovery of new truth in pure science is hardly announced before it is followed by its pravided application—where the most activate principles, and the most subtile elements of nature, are immediately seized upon and applied to the o-manusati purposes of life—it is a matter of interest to all, and to none more than those engaged in agricultural and manuscuring employments, that we should have an institution where all the leading branches of admos, in their highest and bus estate, shall be represented by the ablest me in each department, and where instruction, in any and every branch should be readily and cheaply afforded to the utmost extent that the knowledge of the day will admit. Such an institution would be very different, in its organization and objects from any existing academy or college, and would in no degree superceds or conflic with them.

On the contrary the project is advocated by many of their officers and professors. It would not be restricted to the education of youth, but would be reactive to by persons of different ages and conditions for the purpose of obtaining such information as would be reacted to by persons of different ages and conditions for the purpose of obtaining such information as would be reacted by the cultural and mechanical colleges, adapted to the purpose of obtaining such information as would be reacted to by persons of different ages and conditions for the paracter of such as a supplication will also to play to a surface of the most of particularity designed for instruction in thei

The number of convicts in the prisons of the State are as follow: --

fite expense of maintaining the prison rs. beyond the

or the prison at Aubura......\$14 000 Sing Sing 7 000 in Citation county 27 000

be uncaries of farms, towns and counties, or to make te-pearaphical surveys of the whole or any parts of our State. The value of land is becoming so great that more accounted will be required hereafte in ascertaining true limits. Our present inaccounte system of surveying, causes frequent con row-rises and embarrassements and we are destructed any fixed measurements which will give containing and permanency to boundaries and administrations of the State government.

and permanency to boundaries and admensionements. The surject should engage the early attention of the State government.

The aginations in relation to manorial titles is some sections of our state have excited goat interest among all clares of our states have excited goat interest among all clares of our states have excited goat interest among all clares of our states have excited goat interest among all clares of our states have excited goat interest among all clares of our states have excited goat interest among the rate of the colors of the states of the extinguish recurse that had proved injurious to the communities in which they existed, they secured the sympathies of the clarest of the state. But violations of law, in some instance of this state. But violations of law, in some instance of the state as all a manority in the contract of the clarest of the destruction of the and property have excited a deep feeding against the perpetrators of such acts, which has been extended to many whose purposes were unorigetionable and who regarded tosistence to the law of the state as alle injurious to their own interests, and to the principles of good government.

For the purpose of indusing the owners of large tracts of instate or self-term to the occupants and thus to obviste the evils attendant upon lessenoid estates, the large late the evils attendant upon lessenoid estates, the large late the evils attendant upon lessenoid estates, the large late the evils attendant upon lessenoid estates, the large late the evils attendant upon lessenoid estates, the large late the evils experienced, the constitution of the late of the evils experienced, the constitution of the properties of the evils experienced the constitution of the purpose of determining the validity of certain utils, here been decided in favor of the landiords, exwent in each late to the landiord to the land on the were occupied by tenselves the court heid to the landiord, exwent in each late and which were occupied by tenselve the end to the land ord. Th